



Mescalero Apache wicki-up (Courtesy Guadalupe Mountain National Park)



Indian mortar holes at Guadalupe Mountains National Park (Courtesy Guadalupe Mountain National Park)



Cathedral Rock — South Peak of Guadalupe Mountains

Historical sketch of El Capitan and Guadalupe Peak in 1854, drawn by Robert Schuchard (Courtesy Guadalupe Mountain National Park)



El Capitan and Guadalupe Peak (Courtesy National Park Service)



During the 1880s and 1890s many of the ranchers of the rugged Guadalupe continued to drive their cattle several hundred miles northeast to Clayton, N.M., because it had a more direct rail route to their markets. The men who made that trail drive in 1889 sat for this portrait in Clayton, surrounding a clerk from a Clayton general store who asked if he could join them for the picture. "Black Jack" Ketchem, who was hanged at Clayton in 1901 for train robbery was a Guadalupe cowboy and a member of this trail drive. He stands at the center, rear. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



The Butterfield Stage line ran past the Guadalupe mountains, and the Pinery, one of its way stations, was located at the base of Guadalupe Peak. All that is left today at the national park are these ruins. (Courtesy Guadalupe Mountains National Park)



The town of Eddy (today's Carlsbad) was a real estate development created "overnight" on a previously structureless and treeless plain. The town company immediately paid for the creation of several major buildings to impress potential buyers. This photograph shows the Haggerman Hotel and the brick bank building to the right. It also shows the little ditch system for the live cottonwood staves that were quickly set out to create some shade in the area. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



Much of the money for early development of irrigation projects in the middle Pecos Valley came from John Hagerman, left, at that time owner of the Mollie Gibson silver mine of Colorado, known as the richest in the world. This photograph was taken at his headquarters at South Spring, a few miles southeast of Roswell. The floods on the plains of New Mexico, which destroyed the parts of the system, including the wooden flume above, cost him most of his fortune. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad.)

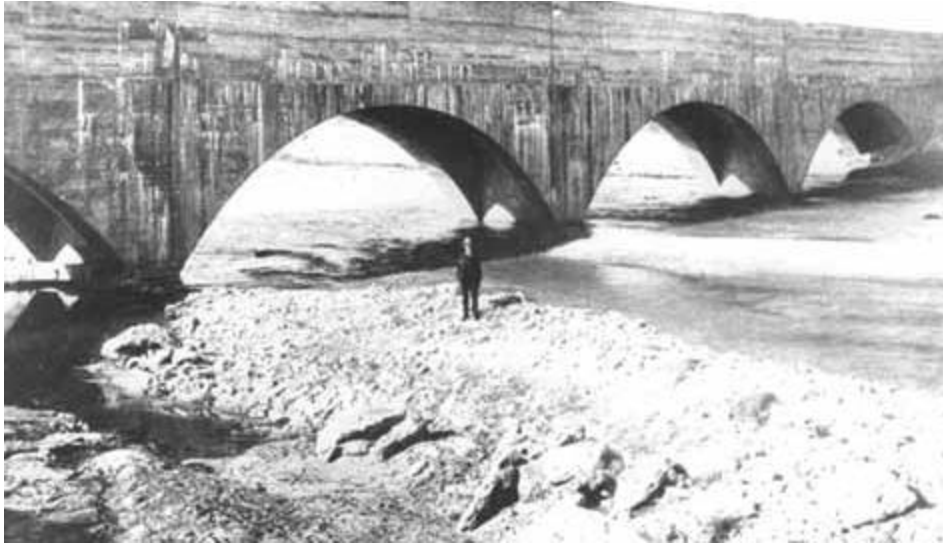


One of the pivotal structures in the original irrigation system near today's Carlsbad was this large wooden flume which carried the main canal across the Pecos River. Floods would periodically destroy the structure – and shut down the irrigation system – several times, before a concrete flume replaced the wood one.

(Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



The original Pecos Valley irrigation system near Eddy drew its waters from the two man-made lakes that were constructed at the upper end of the project. This buggy, photographed about 1895, sits beside the headgates at Lake McMillan, which was the larger of the two reservoirs. The headgates were on the Pecos River, about eighteen miles north of today's Carlsbad. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



In 1903 the privately owned Pecos Valley Irrigation Company finally replaced its giant wooden flume with this concrete structure. The following year another major flood struck that destroyed all the dams, reservoirs and bridges in the area and threw the irrigation company into bankruptcy – but left the concrete flume standing undamaged. It is still in use today. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



The Pecos Valley's limestone understructure gave the early irrigation system several unexpected problems relating to leakage in reservoirs. Sinkholes soon showed up in the bottom of Lake McMillan, and this large dirt dike, under construction in 1912, was built across part of the lake bed in an attempt to keep the lake's waters away from the larger holes, but the problem was never totally solved. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



Victorio
(Guadalupe Mountains National Park)



John Chisum
(Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of
Carlsbad)



Pat Garrett
(Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of
Carlsbad)



Charles B. Eddy
(Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of
Carlsbad)



Irrigating sugar beets on a farm near Hagerman in 1896. Thousands of acres of sugar beets were planted in the Pecos Valley during the 1890s, but the agricultural experiment failed. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)



Around 1902, many of the valley's farmers set out peach and apple orchards. This was also the experimental period for cotton in the area, and this farm is irrigating cotton rows between the orchard trees. The orchards all failed within a decade, but cotton became one of the valley's long-term money crops. (Courtesy Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society of Carlsbad)